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REMARKS

I. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,868,448 – Gupta with IBM et al. in view of IBM (IBM temporary password article). These claims are considered to be patentable for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites a method “used by a first application for supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications” comprising “receiving user identification information; initiating authentication of said user identification information; communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information; and automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu”. These features are not shown or suggested in Gupta with IBM.

As recognized in the Rejection on page 3, Gupta does not show or suggest “automatically communicating **application specific context** information to a particular application”. Such application specific context information includes a patient identifier or user identifier, for example (Application page 10 lines 35-37). The claimed system advantageously “automatically” communicates “**application specific context** information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications” such as a patient identifier “in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu”. Thereby the system enables a user to logon to a first application such as a patient census application and gain automatic access to multiple other applications such as a medical laboratory test result application and in response to user activation of the test result application, be **automatically provided** with desired test results for the specific patient selected in the first patient administration application (see the example described in the Application on page 5 lines 6-10 and elsewhere in connection with Figure 2). This is done without the user having to re-enter context information (e.g., a patient identifier)

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by link selection or another command following automatic logon to a second application. This capability is not shown or suggested in Gupta with IBM.

Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 3 Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest a system that "automatically" communicates "**application specific context** information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". The combination of Gupta with IBM nowhere shows or suggests such features. Gupta column 15 lines 39-52 relied on in the Rejection on page 3 teaches that a "properties" file indicating "additional information and dependencies that are needed for the application to run" i.e., **installation requirements**, is delivered with an application in response to a request to obtain the application (Gupta column 15 lines 21-22, lines 40-42). The Gupta properties file comprises **installation requirements** that need to be satisfied to enable an application to initiate operation and is NOT context information facilitating intra-application communication and seamless operation of applications (see Application page 4 lines 23-29, page 14 lines 36-37). "The properties file consists of the name of the channel or application being provided, the owner of the channel/application, and any dependencies (e.g., other channels needed to use the current channel and information regarding how to retrieve the needed channel)" (Gupta column 15 lines 48-52). Further, "Information and applications distributed and managed by the Castanet product through the transmitters and receivers are referred to as channels" (Gupta column 3 lines 61-63). Therefore the Gupta properties file conveys executable application **installation requirements**.

Context information is well known to one of ordinary skill as comprising information concerning "circumstances in which a particular event" (invoking operation of an executable application) "occurs" (Webster II New College Dictionary 1995). Context information is exemplified in the Application as a patient identifier (page 8 line 12) and does NOT include application installation requirements. Further, the Gupta installation requirements are sent in response to a request to obtain application code (Gupta column 15 lines 21-22, lines 40-42) and NOT "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu".

Further, contrary to the Rejection statement on page 3 Gupta with IBM does NOT render it obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the claimed features. The IBM reference merely discloses that "once a user is logged onto" one

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application "recorded logons" using a computed temporary password, may be used to automate further logons (IBM third page of four). The combination of Gupta with IBM as suggested in the Rejection therefore results in a system necessitating a user to logon on to a first application and in response to a user requesting a second application, the second application is acquired, without further logon, together with an associated installation requirements file detailing requirements that need to be satisfied before the second application may be executed. Such a combined system does NOT show or suggest a system that "automatically" communicates "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". Gupta with IBM fails to suggest "automatically" communicating "application specific context information to a particular application" at all.

Further, there is no 35 USC 112 compliant disclosure in Gupta with IBM of a system enabling "communicating a URL" of a web page providing a single logon menu to a "managing application for storage". Such a feature advantageously facilitates "user initiation (e.g., logon), operation and termination (e.g., logoff) of multiple Internet applications" and "securely passing URL, patient (and user) identification and other information between applications" (Application page 4 lines 21-25). The combination of single logon page together with automatic communication of application specific context information "in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon" facilitates user friendly operation and user seamless navigation in a plurality of concurrently operating applications. The system addresses the problems involved in "facilitating user initiation (e.g., logon), operation and termination (e.g., logoff) of multiple Internet applications and in securely passing URL, patient (and user) identification and other information between applications. A managing application is employed to coordinate user operation sessions. Specifically the managing application coordinates inactivity timeout operation and maintains and conveys properties between concurrent applications in order to create a smooth user operation session" (Application page 4 lines 23-29).

In contrast, the section of IBM relied on in the Rejection on page 3 discloses that "once a user is logged onto" one application "recorded logons" using a computed temporary password, may be used to automate further logons (IBM third page of four). Gupta with IBM does not disclose "communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page

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providing a single logon menu". The IBM system does not concern a Web based application environment at all. The "recorded logons" system of IBM is incompatible with use of a "managing application for storage" of a "URL" for use in "acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu" to "support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information". The IBM (with Gupta) system does NOT involve "communicating a URL to a managing application" for use in "acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information". Gupta with IBM also does not disclose "automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". Gupta with IBM also fails to show or suggest the combination of these features. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

Dependent claim 2 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 2 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest a system in which "said plurality of different applications individually require different user logon information" and "said application specific context information comprises a patient identifier and including the step of automatically using said URL to acquire data representing said web page providing a single logon menu in response to a detected logoff condition". Gupta with IBM, fails to suggest automatically communicating "application specific context information" between two applications comprising "a patient identifier" following automatic logon to the two applications via "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring different user logon information". Further, Gupta with IBM, fails to suggest "automatically using said URL to acquire data representing said web page providing a single logon menu in response to a detected logoff condition". This feature advantageously provides a unified logon page to individual applications following a logoff occurring to an individual application of "said plurality of different applications". Such a capability is not discussed or contemplated in Gupta with IBM. Gupta with IBM fails to even mention a "logoff" condition and provides no 35 USC 112 enabling disclosure of automatically using a common URL of a logon page to automatically support re-logon to an individual application of "said plurality of

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different applications" in the event of a logoff condition (Application page 17 lines 14-17).

Gupta column 15 lines 39-52 relied on in the Rejection teaches that a "properties" file indicating "additional information and dependencies that are needed for the application to run" i.e., **installation requirements**, is delivered with an application in response to a request to obtain the application (Gupta column 15 lines 21-22, lines 40-42). The Gupta properties file comprises **installation requirements** that need to be satisfied to enable an application to initiate operation and is NOT context information facilitating intra-application communication and seamless operation of applications (see Application page 4 lines 23-29, page 14 lines 36-37). "The properties file consists of the name of the channel or application being provided, the owner of the channel/application, and any dependencies (e.g., other channels needed to use the current channel and information regarding how to retrieve the needed channel)" (Gupta column 15 lines 48-52). Further, "Information and applications distributed and managed by the Castanet product through the transmitters and receivers are referred to as channels" (Gupta column 3 lines 61-63). Therefore the Gupta properties file conveys executable application **installation requirements**.

Context information is well known to one of ordinary skill as comprising information concerning "circumstances in which a particular event occurs" (Webster II New College Dictionary 1995), the event being invoking operation of an executable application. Context information is exemplified in the Application as a patient identifier (page 8 line 12) and does NOT include application installation requirements. Further, the Gupta installation requirements are sent in response to a request to obtain application code (Gupta column 15 lines 21-22, lines 40-42) and NOT in response to automatic logon to two applications via "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring different user logon information", for example. Gupta with IBM fails to provide or suggest any 35 USC 112 compliant enabling teaching of automatically communicating "**application specific context information**" between two applications comprising "**a patient identifier**" following automatic logon to the two applications via "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring **different user logon information**".

Dependent claim 3 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 3 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta

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with IBM does not show or suggest the feature combination including "communicating additional parameters to said managing application for storage, said additional parameters including one or more of, (a) an authentication service identifier, (b) a language identifier, (c) a frame identifier identifying a browser frame to be used, (d) a timeout value and (e) user identification information and receiving parameters from said managing application including one or more of, (i) a session identifier corresponding to a particular user logon initiation, (ii) a session key for use in encrypting or decrypting URL data and (iii) a parameter identifying success or failure of a request to establish a session". The system of Gupta with IBM fails to provide a 35 USC 112 compliant enabling description of the feature combination of claim 3 concerning storing parameters by, and receiving parameters from, a "managing application" supporting logon and "user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information". The parameters relied in Gupta column 12 lines 37-59 and column 14 lines 57-67 are NOT communicated to "a managing application" in addition to a "URL...for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information" in response to "authenticated user identification information". No such managing application is contemplated in Gupta or IBM individually or together and the Rejection makes no showing of where such a "managing application" is shown or suggested in the combined references. Further, the IBM "recorded logons" system eliminates the need for some functions of the "managing application" and is incompatible with such a "managing application".

Dependent claim 4 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 4 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show the feature combination in which "said URL is for use in acquiring a web page providing a common logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application following **termination** of said first application" and "said application specific context information is communicated to said particular application in a **data field** of a **URL**". As previously explained, Gupta with IBM fails to discuss or contemplate use of "common logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application following **termination** of said first application". Further, Gupta with IBM, fails to suggest **automatically** communicating "**application specific context information**" to "said particular application in a **data field** of a **URL**" following automatic logon to the two applications via "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications

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individually requiring different user logon information". Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 5, Gupta with IBM in column 17 lines 1-12 or elsewhere does not recognize or mention a logoff condition comprising "termination of said first application" and fails to show or suggest providing a "common logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application" in response to such "termination". Column 17 lines 1-12 discloses access of application code or other information at a URL specified location. This has no relevance to conveying "application specific context information" to "said particular application in a data field of a URL" or to providing a "common logon menu" following "termination of said first application".

Dependent claim 5 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 5 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest the feature combination of claim 5 in which "said communicating step communicates a timeout value to said managing application for determining an inactivity period for triggering automatic logoff of at least one of a plurality of concurrently open applications". Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 5, Gupta with IBM does not recognize or mention a logoff condition comprising "termination of said first application" and fails to show or suggest providing a "common logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application" in response to such "termination". Gupta with IBM is not concerned with such features. Gupta with IBM in column 15 lines 30-62 relied on in the Rejection (page 5), does NOT show or suggest "communicating" a "timeout value" to "said managing application for determining an inactivity period for triggering automatic logoff of at least one of a plurality of concurrently open applications". As previously explained in connection with claims 1 and 2, the "properties file" of Gupta with IBM fails to disclose or suggest such features.

Dependent claim 6 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 6 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest the claim 6 feature combination involving "communicating an authentication service identifier to said managing application; and receiving a user identification code associated with said authentication service from said managing application". The applets of the webtop server of columns 10 and 13 relied on in the Rejection have no bearing on such a feature combination.

Dependent claim 7 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1 and because of the additional feature combination it

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comprises. Gupta with IBM in column 5 lines 3-12 merely discloses use of encryption to validate a downloaded applet is from a trusted source. This has no bearing on "communicating a URL to said managing application" by "encrypting said URL and communicating an encoded URL to said managing application". Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest "communicating a URL" of a "logon menu" web page or use of such a "managing application" in the claim context or "encrypting said URL and communicating an encoded URL to said managing application".

Independent claim 8 is considered to be patentable for reasons given in connection with claim 1. Claim 8 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest a "browser application for receiving user identification information and for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application in response to user selection of an icon displayed in a browser window; a managing application for receiving a URL from said second application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information; and a communication processor for automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu".

The system of Gupta with IBM fails to suggest use of a "managing application for receiving a URL from said second application for storage" and for "use in acquiring a web page providing" the "single logon menu". Further the combined references fail to suggest these features in combination with "a browser application for receiving user identification information and for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application in response to user selection of an icon displayed in a browser window". The claimed system advantageously "automatically" communicates "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". The combination of single logon page together with automatic communication of application specific context information "in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon" facilitates user friendly operation and user seamless navigation in a

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plurality of concurrently operating applications. These features are nowhere discussed or suggested in Gupta with IBM.

Dependent claim 9 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8. Dependent claim 9 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest a system involving "automatically communicating **application specific context** information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application" made "from **within said second application**" and "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu".

Dependent claim 10 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8.

Dependent claim 11 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 5 and 8.

Dependent claim 12 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8.

Dependent claim 13 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and 8.

Dependent claim 14 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and 8.

Independent claim 15 recites a system "supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of Internet compatible applications including first and second applications, comprising: a web browser application including, a user interface display generator for generating a browser window containing icons enabling user initiation of operation of said first and second applications; a menu generator for providing a logon menu common to said plurality of Internet compatible applications individually requiring user logon information by acquiring a web page providing said common logon menu from a logon web page URL address provided to said browser application by said second application, said logon web page URL address being conveyed from said first application to said second application in response to user initiation of said second application via said browser window; and a communication

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processor for automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of Internet compatible applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". These features are not shown or suggested in Gupta with IBM for the reasons given in connection with claims 1 and 8.

Dependent claim 16 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15.

Dependent claim 17 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15. Dependent claim 17 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest a system in which "said logon web page URL address is conveyed from said first application to said second application following communication of said URL address to a managing application and retrieval of said URL address from said managing application by said second application". Gupta with IBM in column 11 lines 1-7, column 14 lines 4-11, 56-67 and column 17 lines 14-52 does not show or suggest a system involving a "logon web page URL address" being "conveyed from said first application to said second application following communication of said URL address to a managing application and retrieval of said URL address from said managing application by said second application". Gupta with IBM does not mention or suggest use of a "logon web page URL address" at all. The "proxy services" of Gupta with IBM column 17 lines 14-52 are "Proxy services 604 of webtop server 308 comprises proxies that can act as a conduit for communications between multiple clients and multiple application servers" (Gupta with IBM column 17 lines 36-39). Such services do not suggest or provide any 35 USC 112 compliant enabling disclosure of conveying a "logon web page URL address" from a "first application to said second application following communication of said URL address to a managing application and retrieval of said URL address from said managing application by said second application".

Dependent claim 18 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15. Dependent claim 18 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest a system in which "said logon web page URL address is conveyed from said first application to other applications of said plurality of Internet compatible applications following activation of said other applications". Gupta with IBM in column 8 lines 50-65 does not show or suggest a

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system involving a "logon web page URL address" being "conveyed from said first application" to "other applications of said plurality of Internet compatible applications following activation of said other applications". Gupta with IBM does not mention or suggest use of a "logon web page URL address" at all.

Dependent claim 19 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15. Dependent claim 19 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with IBM does not show or suggest a system in which a "menu generator provides said logon menu in response to at least one condition of, (a) upon logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application". None of the conditions relied on in the Rejection in Gupta with IBM column 15 lines 30-62 have anything to do with "logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application". The "re-request" of Gupta with IBM column 15 lines 38 is performed "automatically" (column 15 line 38) and not in response to at least one condition of, (a) upon logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application".

Independent claim 20 is considered to be patentable for the reasons given in connection with the preceding claims.

Independent claim 21 recites a system "A system used for supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications, comprising: a processor for receiving and storing a URL from a first application, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications; and at least one communication processor for, communicating said URL and a session identifier to a second application of said plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to a request by said second application to said managing application to establish a session of user operation and automatically communicating application specific context information to said second application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said second application and in response to automatic logon to said second application via said single logon menu". These features are not shown or suggested in Gupta with IBM for the reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8 and for additional reasons.

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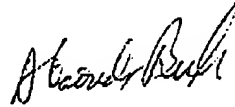
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Amended dependent claim 22 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 21 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 19 and 21.

Independent method claims 23 and 24 mirror apparatus claims 21 and 15 respectively and are considered to be patentable for similar reasons. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of claim 1-24 under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the Application is in condition for allowance, and favorable reconsideration is requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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